THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLI.] SATURDAY, 1 JUNE, 1833. [NO. 2245.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, in direct pursuance of instructions, received from the Secretary of State, that from and after the tenth of July next, the general export of Cinnamon, from the Ports of Colombo and Point-de-Galle exclusively, in the Island of Ceylon, will be allowed, on payment of an export duty of three shillings per pound, without distinction of quality.

From the same period, all restrictions and prohibitions against the cultivation, possession, or sale of Cinnamon, by private individuals, will cease, and such quantities of Cinnamon as Government now has in its possession, or may hereafter be obliged to receive in payment of rent, or from the Government Plantations, (until they can be otherwise disposed of), will be sold at periodical sales, subject always to the payment of the said export duty, and under conditions, as to the completion of the purchase money, in cash, or Government bills, on delivery of the Cinnamon, similar to those heretofore stipulated at the sales held in London, and which will be fully notified and explained hereafter.

No collections will for the future, be made in the forests, on account of Government.

The first sale will be held on the tenth day of July next, at the office of the Commissioner of Revenue, when one thousand bales of Cinnamon will be put up to sale, in lots at the undermentioned prices, and will be sold to the highest bidder above the reserved price :—

1st sort per lb.... .. ..£	0 3 6
2nd do.....do....	0 2 0
3rd do.....do	0 0 9

the proportion of each sort, to be put up will be notified hereafter.

The stock of Cinnamon in the hands of the agent in London in September 1832, and which was to be sold at the four usual quarterly sales in October 1832, and January, April, and July 1833, amounted to 4,688 bales, two consignments amounting to 826 bales, have since been sent to England, viz.

500 bales in July, 1832.
326 do. October, 1832.

since which, no shipments have been made, and none will be made hereafter.

The sales for the two years ending with that of July 1832, somewhat exceeded 5,500 bales per annum.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed P. ANSTRUTHR,
COLOMBO, *Depy. Sec. to Govt.*
Chief Secretary's Office,
9th March, 1833.

(A true copy,)
P. E. WODEHOUSE.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

1. NOTICE is hereby given that the sales of Cinnamon notified by the Government Advertisement of the ninth March last, will accordingly be held at the Revenue Office.

2. The first and second sales will be held on the Tenth of July 1833, as already advertised, on the 7th October, and continued on the first Monday in each succeeding Month, under the superintendence of the Commissioner of Revenue, who will be assisted by the Export and Import Warehouse Keeper.

3. No private tenders can be received unless under the 10th clause, nor will Cinnamon be exported by Government on its own account.

4. The quantity of Cinnamon put up at the sale in July next will be 100,000lbs., and at each subsequent monthly sale 50,000lbs.

5. The Cinnamon will be assorted into three qualities, first, second, and third, and bound up in Bales of one hundred Pounds, the lots to consist of Five Bales each.

6. The terms of purchase, ready money, either the currency of the Island or specie, which will be received at the exchange as hereafter stated.

7. Ten per cent. of the amount of sale must be deposited with the Treasurer on the day of sale, the deposit being liable to forfeiture, if the whole amount be not paid in a fortnight after, and the Cinnamon which shall not then have been paid for, will be [illegible] the next sale.

[illegible] the day after the sale, the lots will [illegible]d at the Export and Import Ware- deduction for Tare being made, [illegible] be paid for each lot will be cal- [illegible]ordingly; the Bales will be mark- [illegible] Initials of the purchaser, and [illegible]me will be at his risk, with the [illegible]owever, of continuing in the Go- [illegible] Warehouse, free of expense, for [illegible] Months; after which time, Warehouse Rent will be charged at the rate of One Shilling and Six Pence Sterling, a Bale, per month.

9. The several descriptions of specie undermentioned, will be received in payment for Cinnamon, at the following rates :—

		s.	d.
The Spanish	Dollar	4	2
Calcutta	Rupee	2	0
Madras or Bombay	Rupee	1	10

Bills on the King's Government, or on the Court of Directors in England, will be taken in payment of Cinnamon purchased.

10 No offers of private purchases of Cinnamon can be accepted; but Tenders will be received by the Commissioner of Revenue previous to the commencement of the sales in July next, which Tenders will be opened and allowed to come in competition with the prices bid at the July sale, and in the same manner Tenders will be received for the future between the successive Monthly sales—such Tenders, however, will not be noticed if they are for less than five Bales or five hundred Pounds of either sort of Cinnamon, or for more than Fifty Thousand Pounds, at any one sale, and they must contain references as to any one sale, and they must be otherwise conformable to this Advertisement.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) P. ANSTRUTHER,
COLOMBO, *Dep. Sec. to Govt.*
Chief Secretary's Office,
16*th April*, 1833.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given with reference to the Government Advertisement of the 23rd October last, (herewith republished) that the Bengal Government will continue to receive Ceylon S lt on the terms therein specified, until the quantity authorised to be supplied by that Advertisement shall have been delivered.

Up to the present date 17,000 Parrahs only have been exported.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) P. ANSTRUTHER,
Depy. Sec. to Govt.

COLOMBO,
Chief Secretary's Office,
1*st May*, 1833.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Collectors of Colombo, Jaffna, and Tangalle, are authorised to supply salt, for exportation to Calcutta, in the current year 1832, to the extent here undermentioned :

Colombo	50,000	Parrahs of 54 lbs each
Point-Pedro	130,000	do
Hambantotte	300,000	do

The salt which will be supplied at Colombo, Point-Pedro, and Hambantotte, is white salt, for which the price payable by Government in Bengal is 72 Sicca Rupees per 100 Bengal maunds. The maund to consist of 40 seers of 82 sicca weight to the seer.

The price payable for the salt is six pence per parrah at Colombo, and three pence per parrah at Point-Pedro and Hambantotte, for which it will be supplied free of all charges.

The salt will be supplied under the orders of the Collector of the district. The quantity and quality of the salt shipped in every vessel will be certified by the officer; and a sealed muster of the salt will be delivered to the commander of the vessel.

The salt is to be delivered on shore at such gholas, or places on the banks of the river Hoogly, as the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, at Calcutta, may appoint, before the end of February 1833.

The officers of the Government in Bengal will continue to take from the importers of salt the usual allowance of one and a half seer per two maunds, to cover wastage.

Payment will be made for the quantity of salt delivered after the above deduction, at the price abovementioned—of 72 sicca Rupees per 100 Bengal maunds to the persons named as consignees, in the permit accompaning the salt.

No red, or black salt will, on any account whatever, be received into the gholas; and importers are required to be particularly careful to convey to Calcutta white salt, of the very best quality, only.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) P. ANSTRUTHER,
Depy. Secy. to Govt.

COLOMBO,
Chief Secretary's Office,
23*d October*, 1832.

N. B. It is to be understood, that the maund, adverted to in the advertisement dated the 31st July, and 4th August, 1832, is that mentioned in the above advertisement: *i. e.* consisting of 40 seers of 82 sicca weight to the seer.

JUST Published—No. 11 of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST—Price, 3 Rs.
Courier Office, 1*st June*, 1833.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of JOHN HARDING, late of Culworth in the county of Northampton, Esquire, and a Major in the service of the Honorable United East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to Lieuteuant THOMAS CANDY, one of the Executors of the said John Harding, reserving the right of the other Executors to come in and prove the same. All persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 30th day of May, 1833.

PATCH,
PROCTOR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JAMES AINSLIE CROSBY, late a Captain in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, limited to the amount of their Debt, and the expences of applying for their Administration hath been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, to MATTHEW THEODOSIUS DENNIS DE VITRE, MANSFIELD FORBES, and HENRY PATRICK HADOW, of Bombay, British Merchants.—Dated this 23d day of May, 1833.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

ISLAND OF ST. HELENA.

NOTICE—For the information of those persons, Citizens of the United States of America.—WILLIAM CARROL, Merchant and Ship Agent at the Island of St. Helena, hath been appointed by the President of the United States of America at the City of Washington, on the 4th day of February A. D. 1831, under the Hand and Official Seal of the Secretary of State of the United States of America, as CONSULAR COMMERCIAL AGENT for that Island, with all the privileges and authorities of right, appertaining to that appointment.

WILLIAM CARROL begs also to inform Captains of Ships calling at St. Helena, that they may be furnished with whatever they can possibly require at the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed AGENTS for the INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE of CALCUTTA are authorized to grant Policies of Insurance on the usual terms.

McGREGOR EDMOND AND CO.
Bombay, 27*th May*, 1833.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the "SIXTH AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE" of Calcutta, are authorized to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, and Bombay.

ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.
Bombay, 1*st. June*, 1833.

ON Wednesday next, the 5th Instant, Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a variety of Goods consisting of an Invoice of Perfumery from ROWLAND and SONS, containing—Kalydor, Macassar Oil, Odonto, Alsana Extract, &c. Hair Powder, Pomatums, Nail Brushes, Hair Brushes, Yellow Quills, double and single barrel Guns, Russia Oil, various articles of Household Furniture, a Piano Forte by CLEMENTI and Co. Wearing Apparel, a Handsome Circular Cabinet, Ditto Stands, Card Tables, and Chairs, &c. &c. &c.

AT NOON,

They will sell two handsome Madras built Stanhopes by J. B. Norris, and a Stanhope country built—without Hood—with any other Carriages or Cattle that may offer.

At 4 P. M. They will put up for sale on the Esplanade, a Capital Bengal made Poled Tent and Rowtee, and the suit of Bungalows, the property of B. Noton, Esq. recently occupied by Dr. Montefiore.

A CARD.

IT is earnestly requested that those who have benevolently contributed to the subscription for the destitute family of Mr. JOHN GEORGE GREEN, will pay in the amount of their several subscriptions as early as possible to Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO., in order that due arrangements may be made for the beneficial investment of the funds, which will be otherwise retarded.

Nesbit Lane, 1*st June*, 1833.

FOR SALE at the GODOWNS of Messrs. REMINGTON and CO. superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each. *Bombay*, 1*st June*, 1833.

FOR Sale at Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO'S., a superior London built Phaeton, with Colunges Patent Axles, and a set of double Harness.—Price 1750 Rs.

ALSO,

A Stanhope in the newest style with a set of Harness, (mail Coach axles) Price 1,100 Rs.

The above have been just imported by the Ship *Cumbrian*.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S Sons, will sell by Public Auction, on Monday next the 3rd Instant, at their Rooms, Sundry articles of Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Cot, Chests of Drawers with Glass Book Cases, silver Plate, Queen's Ware, Lamps, six and eight Light Lustres, wearing Apparel, and a variety of other articles.

Bombay, 1*st. June*, 1833.

FOR Sale—A Cabinet Piano Forte in good order, by Wilkinson. Price Rs. 350. Apply to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.

Bombay, 1*st June*, 1833.

FOR Sale—Very Superior old Lisbon Wine in Pipes at 280 Rupees each.
Ditto. Do. in half do. at 145 ditto.
Ditto. Do. in Fifths..at 65 ditto.
Ditto. Do. in Bottles at 9 Rs. per dozen.
Apply to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.

Bombay, 1*st June*, 1833.

MC GREGOR EDMOND AND CO., have for Sale—Bass' Beer at Rs. 50 per Hhd. Sherry Wines of various qualities in 3 dozen cases, received from Robert McWilliam, Esq., Spanish Consul at Liverpool. They have also for Sale a few 3 Dozen cases of the celebrated Valdepenas Wine, price Rs. 30 per Doz. This highly esteemed Wine is made from the Burgundy Grape grown in La Mancha, and is considered the best of Red Wines.

ON SALE, at the GODOWNS of MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET :—

Claret 2d Growth.... Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry..... " 26 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied, whenever the stock may be expended from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR BURN, and Co.

Brown's Cantenac Claret in	1 and 3 doz. Cases, Rupees.....	20 per dozen.
Sauterne and Barsac,	1 ..	16 " "
Muscatel	1 ..	20 " "
Epernay Champaigne	I & 2,	35 " "

Scheidam Gin in Cases and Carboys.

ALSO,

A Few Hhds. and 6 dozen Cases of Sherry of excellent quality, from Messrs. Cockburn and Co. of Leith and Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell of Edinburgh.

Church Lane, 1*st June*, 1833.

WINES, &c. FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN AND CO. of London, viz.

Claret in pints (imported per *Victory*)	1st growth,	15 Rs. per doz.
Ditto..Ditto 2d	do	10 ditto.
Pale Sherry of superior quality (Quarts)		24 ditto
Old Constantia in pints,		15 ditto.
Cogniac Brandy,		15 ditto.
Whiskey		18 ditto.
Ditto in Pints		10 ditto.

Bombay, 1*st June*, 1833.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Sunday the 16th Instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following landed property situated at Nagaò and Mahim woods, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. ELIAS DAS CHAGAS, deceased, will be sold by Auction :—12 Pieces of Sweet Batty Fields, containing 12 Mangoe, 6 Brab, and other common Trees, &c. situated at Nagaò close to the Garden of Luximon Hurrychundjee, Purvoe,—10 Pieces of Sweet Batty Fields at Hansalee, and 1 do. do. do.

M. B. BARRETTO,
Administratrix to the state of Mr. Ellias Das Chagas, deceased.

Bombay, 1*st June*, 1833.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO., the following Wines:—

Sherry Wine, from Pitman Hullock and Co. in half Chests, at Rs. 20 per Dozen.
Ditto.....do. in Quarter do. at..... Rs. 20 do. do.
Ditto, from Charles Bell, in half Chests, at Rs. 18 do. do.
Ditto. do. do. in Pints, in cases of 6 doz. each..... Rs. 12 do. do. Pints.
Ditto in Butts of 120 Gallons each, and Hhds. Rs. 600 do. Hhd.
London Particular Madeira in Pipes.
"Destournel and Co's. Medoc first Claret" landed from the *Albion*, in cases of three dozen each, at Rs. 20 per dozen. Terms—Cash, and Parties out of Bombay to apply thro' their Agents at the Presidency.

Bombay, 1*st June*, 1833.

"GRUAUD LA ROSE CLARET."

JUST landed from "LeBalguerie" from Bordeaux, shipped by the Proprietors. To be had at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER and Co. in one dozen cases. Terms cash; price 25 Rs. per dozen.

Bombay, 1*st. June*, 1833.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. GILDER AND CO.—Pale and Brown Sherry, at.....Rs. 24 per Dozen.
Ditto..Ditto..in Pints.. „ 13 do. ditto.

Apollo Street, 1*st June*, 1833.

SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY FOR 1833.

TICKETS and Shares in the above Lottery are for sale with FROMMURZE SORABJEE, at the following prices, viz.—
Whole Tickets at Rs. 140 each.
Half Ditto „ „ 71 „
Quarter Ditto „ „ 36 „
TERMS, CASH.

Bombay, 31*st. May*, 1833.

SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1833.

A few Tickets in the above Lottery, are for sale at the Office of DADABHOY and MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE, at 140 Rs. each.

Bombay, 1*st June*, 1833.

TO BE LET—The well known airy and commodious House, situated at Colabah, late the property of JAMES MORLEY, Esq. For particulars apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE, at the Office of Messrs. JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY and Co. in the Fort.

Bombay, 1*st June*, 1833.

TO BE LET—The House at Mazagon recently vacated by Lieutenant Colonel FEARON.

Do. at Colaba, recently vacated by Major DUFFIN.

Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

TO BE LET—That commodious upper roomed House situated in Meadow street—late the *Courier Office*.—The Premises have recently been repaired and alterations made, which render them well adapted for a Merchant's Office or a Dwelling House.

Also, a small upper roomed House in the same street.

Apply to DADABHOY CAWASJEE'S SONS, opposite the Armenian Church.

FOR SALE,—A few remaining copies of the BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, printed on English Royal Paper for the present Year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published.—Price 6 Rupees per copy.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, a CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. Service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one Rupee.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 19, each No..... 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies,..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,..... 3 0 0
LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Fine Ship PALAMBAM, G. WILLIS, (late of the *Captain Cook*) Commander, will be despatched for London about the 5th Inst.—This Vessel has a Poop and good accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to Captain WILLIS, at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO., where plans of the Cabins may be seen.

Rampart Row, 1*st June*, 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE fine fast sailing Ship RICHARD WALKER, of 450 Tons per Register, P. GILL. Will sail on or about the 15th Proximo. This Vessel has a Poop and good accommodations for Passengers; apply to Captain GILL at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 29*th. May*, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship CLEVELAND, of 400 Tons, WILLIAM MARLEY, Commander, will sail on the 1st of July next. This Ship has a Poop and excellent accommodations for Passengers; apply to Captain MARLEY, at the office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co. where plans of the Cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 30*th. May*, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE British Ship "JOHN STAMP" of 400 Tons Register, JOHN YOUNG, Commander. Has good accommodations for a few Passengers and will have quick despatch.—Apply at the Office of McGREGOR EDMOND AND CO.

Tamarind Lane, 1*st June*, 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO THE MAURITIUS AND BOURBON,

THE fine fast sailing French Ship LE BALGUERIE, of 324 Tons. Will leave in a week for the above places, and has good accommodation for a few Passengers.—Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 1*st June*, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO MADRAS AND CALCUTTA,

THE fast sailing vessel "GENTOO," of of 400 Tons, J. BLACK, Master, will have immediate dispatch. Apply at the office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, Bombay, 1*st June*, 1833.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 21*st May*, 1833.

No. 224.— Ensign W. Denman of the 11th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 22*nd May*, 1833.

No. The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

Lieutenant R. St. John of the Bombay European regiment to act as assistant adjutant general to the Poona division of the army, during the absence of lieutenant Urquhart, on sick certificate.

No. 226 The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

Lieutenant H. Forster to act as adjutant to the 3rd troop horse artillery, from the date of departure of lieutenant Leslie, until the arrival of lieutenant Lechmere, who stands appointed to the situation.

Bombay Castle, 23*d May*, 1833.

No. 227. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit lieutenant J. J. F. Cruickshank of the engineers, to visit the presidency, on private affairs, from the 1st June to the 15th July next, and to sanction an arrangement for the conduct of his duties during that period, on his responsibility, by lieutenant Bishop.

No. 228. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to rescind that part of paragraph 8, of the forage fund regulations, published under date the 28th May 1829, which authorizes the adjustment of reginental forage accounts, by partial transfers of accumulated balances under the authority of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Bombay Castle, 24*th May*, 1833.

No. 228. Lieutenant J. R. F. Willoughby of the 25th regiment native infantry is allowed leave of absence for six months, to proceed to Madras, on urgent private affairs.

No. 229. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract from a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the address of the Supreme Government, dated the 21st of November 1832, be published in general orders:—

Extract of a military letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, (No. 106), dated 21st Nov. 1832.
Letter dated 7th October, 1831 (*No.* 78)

1. to 4. Transmitting copy of correspondence with the clothing board stating that the cost of trousers sometimes exceeds and sometimes falls short of the cost of coats, and soliciting attention to the rule prohibiting officers in receipt of a half share of off-reckonings from drawing the staff allowance attached to the command of a regiment, though exercising such command.

Para. 8. In your former* correspondence we were told that the cost of trousers was much less than that of coats and it appeared to us that justice to the troops required that the difference should be paid to them whenever trousers were issued in lieu of coats.

9. If the present statement of the clothing board be correct, the ground of our former order of 2nd March 1831 is removed, and the order of course revoked.

10. In reference to the request of the clothing board that "whenever a share of off-reckonings shall fall "below four hundred rupees a month, the difference "be made good to such colonels as being in actual "command of regiments, are prohibited from draw-"ing command money."—We authorize you to accede to that request.

11. With respect to the application of the clothing board that we should fix a minimum of the shares of off-reckonings, we desire that you will inform the board that we cannot comply with their request."

Bombay Castle, 25*th May*, 1833.

No. 230.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following rules in regard to the alterations and repairs of military departmental buildings, within the several divisions of the army:—

All proposals for alterations or additions to military departmental buildings, with the exception of those in the ordnance department, shall be made through the head of the department, and not the divisional commanding officer, to Government. Such proposals in regard to ordnance buildings shall pass through the divisional commanding officer.—Repairs, both ordinary and special, to all military departmental buildings are to be provided for and conducted in the same manner as similar repairs to other military buildings, as prescribed in government general order 18th August 1829, 2nd supplement, military code, section XXVII article 71, and the sanction of emergent repairs to all military departmental buildings is also to belong to divisional and station commanding officers.

Bombay Castle, 27*th May*, 1833.

No. 231.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors as cadets of engineers and infantry on this establishment:—

Engineers.	*Date of arrival at Bombay.*
Mr. John Skirrow	15th May 1833.
Infantry.	
Mr. Henry James Barr	18th May 1833.
„ Charles Mellersh	Ditto...Ditto.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Major D. Capon, of the 2nd gr. regt. native infantry. Captain J. P. Cumming, of the European regiment.—Date of arrival at Bombay—18th May 1833.

Lieut. R. T. Lancaster, of the 10th regt. native infantry.—Do. 15th May 1833.

Surgeon A. Young, of the medical establishment.—Do. 18th May 1833.

No. 232.—Troop quarter master George Timms of the 3rd troop horse brigade is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health, agreeably to the regulations.

No. 233.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract (paras. 1 and 2) from a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated 16th January 1833, No. 5, be published in general orders:—

Para 1st. We have permitted captain George Smith of your establishment to remain in this country the further period of six months.

2nd. We have granted lieutenant R. T. Lancaster of your establishment an extension of his furlough until the end of July next, and permitted him to return to his duty *via* Calcutta.—This officer has been informed that his pay will commence only from the date of his arrival at your presidency.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 24*th May* 1833.

Mr. John Marshall Davies, assistant to the revenue commissioner, is allowed an extension of his leave of absence till the 14th instant.

Bombay Castle, 27*th May* 1833.

Mr. W. C. Andrews, assistant to the collector of Ahmednugger, in charge of Nassick, is allowed leave of absence for ten days, from the 22nd instant to enable him to visit the presidency on urgent private affairs.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29*th May* 1833.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has sanctioned Mr. S. King, midshipman of the Hon'ble Company's sloop of war Clive, proceeding to England from Madras, in consequence of a medical certificate produced by him of the absolute necessity of his returning to Europe by the first opportunity, for the recovery of his health.

Lieutenant R. Lowe of the Indian navy has been allowed to proceed to Calcutta on urgent private affairs, with leave of absence for six months, from the date of his leaving Bombay.

Lieutenant H. B. Lynch, interpreter to the senior officer in the Persian Gulf, has been allowed three months leave from his station, on sick certificate.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

NOTICE.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27*th May* 1833.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant to the secretary to the steam committee the privilege of transmitting and receiving free of postage, all letters connected with the business of the committee.

By order of the Right. Hon. the Gov. in Council,
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE STEAM VESSEL.

(*Received since our last.*)

Madowdass Runsordass	500
Cursetjee Cowasjee	500
Cowasjee Manackjee	200
Lieut. Wingate Engrs.	100
Frith Bomanjee and Co.	150
Capt. Highmoor	100

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels' Names.	*Date of intended Departure.*	*To what Port.*	*Touching where.*
Palambam	5th Inst.	London	St. Helena.
Gipsey	6th ditto	Liverpool	Ditto.
Cleveland	30th ditto	London	Direct.
R. Walker	Ditto	Liverpool	Ditto.
H. C. Brig of War Euphrates	1st ditto	Persian Gulf	

HIGH WATER TABLE,—1st JUNE, 1833.

	MORN.	AFT.
Saturday	10 40	11 04
Sunday	11 28	11 42
Monday	0 16	0 40
Tuesday	1 04	1 28
Wednesday	1 54	2 18
Thursday	0 44	3 08
Friday	3 26	3 50

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 months sight at 1 | 9
Calcutta 30 days 107½ B'y. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
Madras 30 days 102 B'y. Rs. per 100 Madras Do.
Remittable Loan 143 B'y. Rs. per 100 Sicca Do.
Five per Cent. Loan of 1822 | 23, according to the period of discharge.....107 *at* 111
Do. of 1825 | 26 | .....108 *at* 11
Do. of 1829 | 30 |

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Burrowes, 14th Regt. N. I. from Belgaum.
Acting Ensign Milne, attached to the 6th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. G. Dalbiac, H. M. 4th Light Dragoons.
Assistant Surgeon J. J. Cunningham, 3rd Troop H. B. from Deesa.
Ensign T. M. Dickinson, Qr. Mr. Marine Battn. from Malcolm Peyth.
Capt. James Chalmers, 4th Regt. N. I. from Bhewndy.
Capt. W. H. Foy, Artillery, from Mahabuleshwar.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Willoughby, 25th Regt. N. I.	to Madras.
Lieut. Coll. F. M. Wood, E. E. Regt.	to Poonah.
Cadet H. Willoughby, do. do.	do.....do.
Ensign Hogg, do. do.	do.....do.
Capt. Stanley, H. M. 40th Regt.	do.....do.
Ensign Macbeath, do. do	do.....do.
Qr. Mr. Croad, 4th Light. Dragoons.	do.....do.
Lieut. James Pope, 17th Regt. N. I.	do.....do
Col. H. Sullivan, H. M. 6th Regt	do.....do.
Capt. W. Sterling, 17th Regt. N. I.	do.....do.
Lieut. F. White, H. M. 40th Regt.	do.....do.
Lieut. Col. E. Hardy, Qr. Mr. Genl.	do.....do.
Capt. James Cocke, H. Brigade	do.....do.
Cadet C. Mellersh, 23rd N. I.	to Sattarah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On Monday, the 27th Ultimo, the Lady of George Rowley, Esq. Fort Adjutant of Bombay, of a Daughter.

On the morning of the 26th Ultimo, near St. Thomas's Church, the wife of W. W. Brown, Sexton, of a Daughter.

At Colabah, on the morning of the 24th Ultimo, Mrs. T. T. VonGeyer, of a Daughter.

At Poona, on the 28th Ultimo, the Lady of J. Hobson, Esq. European Regt. of a Daughter.

DEATH.

On Monday, the 26th Ultimo, Frodsham Greg son youngest Son of Alexander Nesbitt Shaw, Esq. aged 11 months.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

May 25th.—Barque Virginia, J. Hollock, Master, from Calcutta. Sand Heads 22d March.

Passenger.—Lieutenant Boscawen, Indian Navy.

--- do. Portuguese Brig Aurelia, L. de Encarnaçaõ, Master, from Demaun. Anchored off the Reef 23d. Instant.

Passenger.—Capt. Fernandes, Country Service.

--- 27th The Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War Elphinstone, William Rose, Esq. Comr. From Table Bay, 10th April, 1833.

Passenger.—Edward F. Wylde, Esq.

DEPARTURES.

--- 24th Ship Cornwallis, P. Key, Master, to China.

--- do Grab Dadaloy, Chas. Malcolm, Master, to the Eastward.

--- 25th Ship Chas. Forbes, Thos. Willis, Master, to China.

Passengers.—Mr. Dallas, Lieut. Affick, 16th M. N. I. and Mr. Rybot.

--- do. Grab Dowlutt Savoy, Syed Hussan, Naquedah, to the Malay Coast.

Passengers.—8 Arabs.

--- do Portuguese Brig Temerario, T. B. A de Silva, Master, to Penang.

--- 26th Ship Sullimany, A. J. McFarlane, Master, to China.

--- do. Ship Pascoa, William Morgan, Master, to China.

Passenger.—Lieut. Willoughby.

-- Ship Glenelg, Robert Lungley, Master, to China.

Passengers.—Mr. Lotas, and 2 Natives of America.

--- 27th Ship Duke of Roxburgh, James Petrie, Master, to London.

Passengers.—Viscount Pollington, and the Hon'ble Charles Saville,

--- do. Ship Hindoostan, John Pattison, Master, to Liverpool.

Passenger.—Thomas Coles, Esq.

--- 28th Ship Caledonia, James Lyons, Master to China.

Passengers.—11th Natives.

--- 30th Ship Mountstuart Elphinstone, Andrew Small, Master, to Port Glasgow.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SHIPS.—Marquis of Huntly, Duke of Sussex, and Thames.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SLOOPS OF WAR.—Coote, and Elphinstone.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIGS OF WAR.—Tigris, and Euphrates

HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER.—Hugh Lindsay.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER.—Shannon.

FREE TRADERS.—Eleanor, Caledonia Fortune, Aliquis, Duke of Roxburgh, Runnymede, Gipsey, Cumbrian, Cleveland, Gentoo, John Stamp, and Richard Walker.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Futtay Eslam, John William, Dare, Maria, Discovery, Lord Castlereagh, Asia Felix, Cyrene, Allalivie, Fazel Currim, Sir Charles Malcolm, Hamoody, Edmonstone, Helen, Sophia, Minerva, Ann, Valasondram, Futtay Raymon, Ann Fellis, Louisa, Sumdaney, Glenelg, and Virginia.

FRENCH SHIP.—Balguerie.

PORTUGUESE.—Consoliel, and Amelia.

THE COURIER

SATURDAY, 1 *JUNE*, 1833.

As Mr. Wolff, the well known missionary, may shortly be expected here, we have republished from the *Calcutta Courier* a letter to him from Lieut. Burnes, correcting some misstatements which he appears to have made in his journal regarding a dispute between himself and some moollahs at Cabool. From this letter, however, we cannot see that he has committed more than a very ordinary error in representing himself as having overwhelmed and entirely confounded his opponents by the power of his arguments, while, in the opinion of a cool and disinterested spectator, the result was exactly the reverse. Mistakes such as this of Mr. Wolff's, are not of a nature to throw discredit upon the general correctness of the account he has published of his wanderings, which we must still think, as far as facts are concerned, bears strong internal evidence of truth. In matters of opinion, such as a triumph or defeat in a theological controversy, we are willing to allow it may be very biassed and incorrect—from an enthusiast however, like Mr. Wolff, it would be impossible to expect any thing else.

It is with no little astonishment we have observed that a foolish attempt made here to impose false news upon the public has proved successful in deluding our Madras cotemporaries. A certain publication ycleped the "Bombay Native Observer" about a month ago contained several columns of what purported to be very late European intelligence, but which was so clumsily manufactured that we should have thought it impossible for any one to have been deceived by it. The Madras Editors, however, most unfortunately, were caught by the trick, and under the head "Important overland news" have half filled their papers with the abominable trash of the Native Observer. At this present we believe, even among the natives themselves, individual who sees that paper would be by the contemptible imposition it attempts. The honor of being gulled by it therefore is reserved exclusively for our brethren of the Press at Madras!

The Calcutta papers of the 16th inst. mention that an equalisation of the silver currency of India has at last been determined

* Military letter 17th August 1829. (15)

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preme Government, and contain proposed regulation for effecting t object. By this document it ap- the coinage of the sicca rupee is be discontinued, and that the rupee is to be substituted for it. As there are two descriptions however of this coin,—one containing rather more alloy than the other, though both are of the same weight—that which corresponds with the Bombay and Madras rupee, and contains 11 parts of pure silver and one of alloy, weighing altogether 180 grains, has been fixed upon for the future currency of Bengal.

As the time approaches for the discussions in Parliament upon the renewal of the Company's charter, we observe that a little more attention is paid to the affairs of this country than is usually done in the English prints. In the January and February numbers of the *Times*, a series of articles has appeared under the title of "Affairs of the East India Company" which, though abstracted from the Parliamentary reports that have been out here some time, and therefore, containing little that is new, affords information in a more condensed form than the ponderous folios of the select committee upon Indian affairs. Many of the details these articles contain have already appeared in our columns, while others are of little interest out here. The following particulars however, will probably be new to many of our readers.

Under the head of "Territorial charges" during the 15 years ending 1828-29 the following sums are placed:—

Bengal	£167,747,449
Madras	85,129,351
Bombay	46,970,709
Bencoolen, Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca	2,893,792
St. Helena (net charge)	1,576,370
	£304,317,671

These charges, it is well known, have been considerably above the territorial receipts, and also, that the annual deficiency at the latter end of the 15 years above mentioned, was much greater than at the commencement of that period, its amount being in 1814, £134,662
In 1828-29..... 2,878,031

In consequence of this unsatisfactory state of the finances of the Indian Governments, orders were issued by the Court of Directors in 1830 to effect an immediate reduction of expenditure to the extent of £2,924,155; and the rate of expenditure in 1823-24 was referred to as a standard to which the existing charges were to be reduced.

These orders, though extensively acted upon, have not yet been fully carried into effect, as it appears from a statement of the Bengal Government in 1831, that a further reduction of £919,290, had to be made to bring the expenditure within the proposed limits.

Of this sum it was calculated in Calcutta, supposing the proposed reduction to be practicable according to the scale of the establishments at each of the three Presidencies in 1823-24, that only £210,893 were to be taken from Bengal, and £301,297 from Madras, while from this Presidency alone no less a sum than £407,100 was required.

Whether this calculation will ever be acted upon remains to be seen. The injustice and hardship however, of greatly reducing the allowances here, which are already the lowest in India, while those in Bengal and Madras are permitted to remain as large as ever, or nearly so, must be too obvious not to strike the home Government, and to lead, we should think, to more equitable measures than those proposed in Calcutta. Why, it may well be asked, should a member of any of the public services in Bengal or Madras receive higher allowances than are given at this Presidency? The mere circumstance of his having received his appointment from one Director instead of another, will not surely be offered as a reason as long as the responsibility and labour of the service on one side of India are as great as on the other! Besides this, however, the difficulty of reducing the public establishments at a place which has been rapidly increasing within the last ten years, to the size they were at the commencement of that period, is another powerful argument in our favor. As well might the expenditure of Bengal and Madras be reduced to what it was half a century since, as that of Bombay to the standard of 1823-24, since which, it is well known this presidency has undergone more rapid and important changes than any other portion of India. That great alterations and reductions are necessary cannot be denied. The revenue of India it is evident must be made to cover the charges of governing the country, as the British nation will no longer consent to be taxed for that purpose. The only question is, what will be the most equitable mode of effecting the reductions which are now in progress, or shortly to be made? We shall not of course offer an opinion upon this point, which requires so much consideration, but we think it may safely be asserted that a more arbitrary and impolitic measure could hardly have been adopted, than that of indiscriminately reducing the public expenditure of India to the standard of a period since which the relative position of the three presidencies, as far as regards wealth, population, and importance, has undergone a total change.

CALCUTTA.

LIEUTENANT BURNES TO THE REVEREND JOSEPH WOLFF,
Missionary of the Jews.

REVEREND SIR,—When I had last the pleasure of meeting you in Cabool, I did not expect that the next communication, which would be between us, should be through the press; but I had not an ...ted journal before my arrival in this city. In that paper you have been pleased to make the freest use of my name; and, if it had tended to assist your purpose of discovering the lost tribes of Israel, I need not say how proud I should have been of the association. You have, however, in a conversation with the Chief of Cabool, which is purported to have taken place in my presence, reported that which a sense of duty and a regard for my own reputation force me to notice in as public a manner as you have been pleased to treat it. You have there represented yourself as disputing with the Mahommedan Doctors, telling the followers of the Prophet that they were Kaffirs or Infidels, and speaking of the "fullness of the Godhead" in Jesus, and his "spirit of wisdom" and "spirit of truth." Pardon me, Sir, but that conscience by which we are all to be judged must tell you that you have either been here deceiving yourself or your readers, since you are aware of your utter incapability of holding any such disputation with the people of Cabool from your ignorance of the Persian language. An eminent Orientalist would be staggered at the translation of the idioms which occur in your journal—"fullness of the Godhead"—"spirit of wisdom."—'spirit of truth."—these are expressions which would have puzzled the illustrious and elegant Jones himself, but they appear to flow with all the volubility of speech in your orations. I notice in the first instance this internal proof of the incorrectness of this part of your Journal, before I proceed to give it as full a denial as its non-authenticity deserves. I acted as your interpreter during the whole of the conversation to which you have alluded and, as you are well aware, recorded on the following day the scope of the whole conversation, which I read to you in presence of Dr. Gerard. How far that will agree with the assertions to which you have been pleased to give currency will presently appear.

You have not confined yourself to the report of the conversation of the Natives, but have been pleased to record my remark that your views were not orthodox. In this you were correct, but you have failed to give the reasons for my so expressing myself. You asked me to communicate to the party the sentiments which you entertained regarding the millenium, and I remonstrated with you upon the subject. I told you, that it was calculated to do harm from your character as a clergyman: for, at the lapse of 15 years, if that eventful cycle did not occur, the whole Christian community would thus be lowered in the estimation of these individuals. I added, that they were but little acquainted with Europeans, and the introduction of so abstruce a subject could produce no good end. You rejoined, that I had no faith, and verily I had none on such a subject, but at your special instigation I stated your opinions. At this distant period, do I well remember the taunting shouts with which they were received, and if you were not blind indeed, you would have discovered the smiling contempt of your hearers. I felt, I pitied.

But I shall proceed to describe the substance of your interview in Cabool, and I beg you will compare it with that which has appeared in your Journal, and remember at the same time, that such parts as I could possible give were read to you, and that you solicited a copy of the same from me.

"The Chief, Dost Muhommed Khan, after his conversation with myself, turned to Mr. Wolff and requested him to give an account of his travels, &c. The language in which Mr. W. spoke was unintelligible to the Chief, and by desire of both parties Mr. Wolff explained to me in English, and I communicated in Persian. A religious argument followed the announcement of Mr. Wolff's calling. The Mahomedans wished to know, how, Jesus Christ could be the son of God? how the great Creator of the universe would consent to raise any one to an equality with himself? how Chirst could ever die if he were the son of God? and how he could be transferred to the heavens where there was no road? By Mr. Wolff's desire, I explained the doctrines of the Christians, which asserted these points of belief, and stated in reply to their queries, that it was in God's power to do any thing. Praise be to God! said the Mahommedan divines, we all admit the omnipotence of the Deity; but we have *reason* to guide us as well as gospels, and we now challenge Mr. Wolff to satisfy us upon these points—Mr. Wolff used but one argument, the power of God—I never heard of the "many "different kinds of sons of the benevolent man "who brings up the orphan, clothes and feeds "him," nor of the "child becoming his son," and the consecutive tissue of holiness, till I read in the Journal in this city. When the dispute had terminated, the divines appealed to me, as you are aware, if they were not victorious; and you will remember my reply of being no Moollah (priest), but yet venturing to shew the assemblage, that, if they argued in the veracity of their tenets by *reason*, they might be in error. I quoted the instance of its being impossible for good Mahommedans to pray at the rising and setting sun, in those countries where that luminary does not sink for months below the horizon. The Moollahs did not arraign my geography, but asserted that in such countries the repetition of the "Kulumu," "a creed, was sufficient.—Do you remember the Chief's reply to me? "Now you are really reasoning." and do you remember your own chiming with the spirit that now burst forth, when you used the well known argument of Volney, and asked how the fast of Ramzan (during which a Mahommedan never eats or drinks while the sun is up) could be kept in the Arctic circle?

Such, Sir, is the record of the events that passed at the palace in Cabool; and I ask, if the perusal of them bears the impression which you have published to the world, that you were the victorious disputant.

I will now place before you the conversation of the succeeding evening, as well to cast a light on what I have already recorded, as to illuminate those who peruse this letter on the modium of good which is likely to result from your intercourse with the natives of Cabool.

"Many religious people were present, and the conversation turned upon theology. Mr. Wolff, in endeavouring to explain himself, spoke of Jesus, Moses, and Mahommed, in a way that called forth their rebuke: they begged he would not mention these holy personages without the respectful affix of "peace be unto them." Mr. Wolff begged pardon for the omission. The Reverend gentleman shortly afterwards produced his bible, which was lying under his feet, and the whole assembly exclaimed. "Does a holy person like you" treat the word of God, so as to trample on it and throw it on the ground! Mr. W. again asked forgiveness, kissed the book to make up for his disrespect, and shortly after, produced the same bible to read to the company the names of the Chiefs in Khorasan!! Shall I express the wonder of the party at worldly matters finding a place in so godly a book? He next stated, that he felt persuaded he was travelling under a special dispensation of providence; that he was a caster out of devils, and had frequently ejected them in Egypt. I confess that my own astonishment was equally excited with that of the company and a Moollah put a stop to the gasconade, by desiring the Reverend gentleman to cast out some evil spirits in Cabool!

Mr. Wolff here intimated his wish to form a School, but was told that there was no want of teachers in Cabool. Our good host, the Nuwab, before breaking up, remarked that Mr. Wolff had been a Jew, and was now a Christian, and that his travelling on religious grounds appeared unintelligible. "If you are really a religious man, (said he,) live at home, for how can you expect to change us after so many changes in yourself."

Such Sir, are a few of the reminiscences of our Cabool acquaintance. I am doubtless but meeting the wishes of a correct mind by correcting error; and I have therefore printed this communication, that the whole truth may be known. You will remember of having suggested to me never to tell the whole truth among the Uzbeks; but I feel assured, that it is not your wish that this sentiment, worthy of Loyola himself, should be continued in the intercourse with civilized man. Happily we are now both restored to civilized life, and I am sure that you will unite with me in endeavouring to convey to our fellow men sure and correct notions of the people and countries which we have traversed.

I remain; Sir,
Your most obdt. faithful servant,
ALEX. BURNES.

Calcutta, 8th May, 1833.—[*Calcutta Courier, May*, 9, 1833]

The Insolvent Court was unusually crowded to-day, to hear the issue of important matters concerning the three estates of Messrs. Colvin and Co., Mackintosh & Co. and Alexander & Co.

The Assignee of Messrs. Colvin and Co., Mr. E. Macnaghten, presented a Certificate respecting the debts and assets of that estate, by which it appeared, that the value of the assets put into his possession was 56,25,000 rupees, the debts being 112 lakhs, and that both these sums were liable to be reduced by mortgages to the amount of something more than 9 lakhs. The following is a copy of the statement:—

Certificate of the Estate of Messrs. Colvin and Co.

Due by the Firm,			121,00,000
Deduct, gains by Exchange and Commissions,			9,00,000
Due to the Firm,			112,00,000
Deduct bad Debts,		127,00,000	
Military,	5,30,000		
Civil,	4,24,000		
Medical,	64,000		
Miscellaneous,	5,42,000		
Mercantile,	15,74,000		
Indigo,	29,65,000		
House Accounts, &c.	6,21,000		
Suspense,	3,55,000		
		70,75,000	
		56,25,000	112,00,000
Deduct Mortgages,		9,10,000	9,10,000
Assets		47,15,000	to pay 102,90,000

(Signed) E. MACNAGHTEN.

The Commissioner, on reference to the Act, stated that the clause relating to the matter required that the Assignee should certify to possession of assets to half the amount ... of the debts; and in this case it seemed that possession had been obtained to that extent, although the proportion might be reduced by discharging the mortgages. The Petition of the Partners of the Firm was admitted accordingly.

It was stated by Mr. Turton, on behalf of the Assignee, that a Schedule would be ready for filing within a month. Mr. Turton also presented separate Petitions from each of the Partners, and said that he was instructed not to suggest any Assignee, it being more agreeable to the petitioners, that the nomination should proceed altogether from the Court. The Commissioner thereupon appointed Mr. Wm. Smoult special Assignee to all the Private Estates.

Mr. Turton then presented a petition signed by a large number of creditors of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. recommending that Messrs. R. H. Cockerell, R. C. Jenkins, and Thomas Holroyd, having been elected yesterday at a public meeting of creditors, should be confirmed as Assignees to that estate. Mr. Cochrane, on behalf of Mr. Dick, and many others, objected to two of the gentlemen named—to Mr. Cockerell because of his other engagements, especially on account of his being one of the Assignees of Palmer and Co., and to Mr. Holroyd, as a man recently arrived, not versed in mercantile affairs, and totally unknown in Calcutta. He was answered by Mr. Turton, who referring to the lists of the votes, argued with his usual ingenuity, that the reasons given for objecting to the above gentlemen were arguments in their favor, and moreover called the attention of the Court to the absence of any proposition on the part of the dissentients, to appoint other Assignees in their place.

The Commissioner said, there was one point on which he desired information from Mr. Holroyd. It had been considered proper not to allow an Attorney to act as an Assignee, while practising in this Court, He therefore called upon Mr. Holroyd to state what were his intentions with regard to himself. Mr. Holroyd said that he had practised as an Attorney in the Court of King's Bench, but not being yet admitted by the Court here, he could not be certain of admission: that when he should be admitted an Attorney here, he should immediately give up his Assigneeship. All three gentlemen were separately interrogated as to whether they were parties to any Trust connected with this Estate, or were under any engagement with Trustees, which might interfere with their duty as Assignees; the Commissioner observing, that he could not appoint any man as Assignee who was at all fettered in that way. The explanations given were considered satisfactory, and Messrs. Cockerell, Jenkins, and Holroyd were accordingly appointed by the Court.—*Cal. Cour. May* 11.

From the *Bombay Gazette*, we have extracted an article on the subject of the expenses of the Insolvent Court at that presidency. We observe the *Courier* strongly advises the Creditors of Messrs. Shotton and Co. to keep this estate out of the Court, on the ground of expense. In the case of the estates of Saunders and Co. and Higgs and Briggs the Examiner's charge (by *misconstruction* of an attorney, not rectified however by any refund) is said to have averaged 125 Rupees upon each claim admitted to proof. This has been reformed.

An opinion having gone abroad that the process of the Insolvent Court in Calcutta was very expensive, Sir Edward Ryan took occasion on Saturday to state what had been the law expenses in the case of Palmer and Co. Those he observed, which were incident to the Insolvent Court were not 20,000 Rupees, and all the law expenses in more than three years, including three or four suits in the Supreme Court, did not amount to 60,000 Rupees; which sums were in both cases infinitely less than would have been incurred under a Bankruptcy in England, upon an Estate of such magnitude. The Commissioner also said that in the present crisis he was disposed to put a liberal construction on the clause in the Act allowing the Assignee to carry on the affairs of an Insolvent's Estate, and that he was satisfied there was no other way to prevent preferences after insolvency than by the protection of the court.

Much has been said also about the large establishment kept up by the Assignees of Messrs Alexander and Co. The establishment of that firm was on a very extensive scale at the time of the failure, and the expense, we believe did for a short time afterwards amount to about 8000 Rupees per month;—but we have good authority for stating, that it is now reduced to about 4700 Rupees per month.—*May* 13

BENGAL MOFUSSIL.

Extract of a Letter from Cabul.—"I have a good story to tell you." The Governor General Sahib, Nuwab Behadur,—sent a Chata (umbrella) and a two double barrelled gun to Sirdar *Dost Mahummud Khan*, and a Chata and a fine telescope to his brother, Sirdar *Jubbar Khan*. A party seated conversing in the house of Mohummud Raheem Khan, Ameenool Moolk, remarked to each other, that the Feringees are a wonderfully wise race of men, cool-brained and fore-thinking, whose slightest actions have a reference to great purposes;—"what can signify the late presents to the Sirdars?" One Mohummud Hossein Rasaee, a man who understands Russian, and is secret news writer to Abbas Mirza, with much readiness said, A *Chata* figures *shade*;—the two sent by the Nuwab G. G. Sahib Behad... without a doubt, signify, come under ... dow! One barrel of the gun then ... if you consent, I will support ... barrel, if you do *not* con... into submission ... can it ... Agi... be emblematic but ... Nuwab G. G. Behadur is a ... man, and sees exactly how th... rikallah for his discernment." ... 14.

The *India Gazette* of yeste... it is contemplated by some sp... here, to attempt to obtain the ... the public here with that of Bo... blish the Steam communication, an... are awaiting the result of the meeting ... here ... adopt the necessary steps with greater confidence." We are happy to hear it, for though we have spoken somewhat despondingly of attempts to unite the community here in the promotion of any public object at present, so great is the importance of that of establishing a communication of the nature proposed, that if any thing can arouse them into activity to forward its attainment, surely such an object ought to do it. We shall readily, therefore, lend our aid to revive that interest in the subject which our former disappointments have tended so much to abate.—It should be borne in mind moreover, that those disappointments do not justify any doubts whatever, of the practicability of the scheme pro-

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posed, but that on the contrary, subsequent experience fully warrants the conclusion that it is perfectly feasible to establish the communication with Bombay in from forty-five to fifty days and within seventy days to Calcutta, whereas the first January Indiamen are now out one hundred and eighteen days and not yet arrived. The last trip of the *Hugh Lindsay*, effected the communication between London and Bombay in fifty-seven days; while we have seen that her average speed on the voyage never exceeded 6, and was generally not more than 4½ to 5½ miles per hour. Surely it could not be difficult to find vessels with a considerably greater speed than this, that might be kept going at less than half the expence of the *Hugh Lindsay*. We shall recur to the subject when we have the proceedings of the Bombay meeting before us.—*Ibid,*

It appears that at the Company's Salt *sale* (if it is not a solecism so to speak of a case where no thing was *sold*) on Tuesday last, there were no *bidders at any price*: the natives who usually buy, attended indeed, but strange to say, could not be prevailed on to puchase a lot! oud what is still more extraordinary, it is understood that there are twenty lakhs of rupees worth of Salt which have been paid for *in full*, and yet the purchasers will not clear it out, although it is known that there is a scarcity of Salt at Rungpore where we have been informed they might sell it, high as they paid for it, at cent per cent! There are more strange things in the world, "than are dreamt of in our philosophy;" but this certainly does seem a mysterious affair which is said to have puzzled the collective wisdom of the council extraordinary that was assembled on Tuesday evening to discuss it. There was on the day of this singular occurrence, a resale of some Salt for which the deposit had not been paid, and by some it is conjectured that the natives may have combined in this manner to defeat the sale, by way of revenge. Others again conceive that the object of the combination is to bring down the price of of Salt materially, so that the purchasers of the 20 lakhs worth at rather a high price, may on a second purchase at a low rate, average a moderate price on the whole. The probability is however, that the sole object is to create a scarcity and run up prices; and so long as the Salt is sold in enormous quantities, so long will it always be in the power of great capitalists to play these fantastic tricks with the supply of this important article to the consumer. At all events it is quite clear that the failure of the sale is not to be ascribed to the superabundance of the supply. The remedy would seem to be, to sell it in future in small quantities, and thus to extend the competition to such a degree as to render these combinations impossible. The quantity required to meet the demand in the districts where the Salt is made, might be sold in this way on the spot.

We understand that circulars have been sent to the European merchants and others inviting them to buy!—*Tempora mutantur.*

DELHI.

CASHMERE.

The valley of Cashmere is ninety miles in length but no where above forty in breadth. It's surface is varied with Lakes and Rivers, whilst ranges of wood clad hills progressively rising in height, surround it on all sides. It is situated within the 34th and 35th degrees of North Latitude, divided by mountains from Tibet on the North, Punjab on the South, Ludak on the East, and Puhlee on the West. There are seven passes by which it is accessible, four from the South, two from the North, and only one from the West, which is most frequented. These defiles could all be made impregnable by Art. The beauty of the country has been fully described by Bernier and Forster in its more prosperous days. The Journal of Mr. Wolff, an extract from which lately appeared in this Gazette, and the information derived from Mr. Moorcroft's papers published by the Royal Geographical Society, have anticipated a part of this article, which I shall therefore suppress. The lamented Jacquemont thought many of the small and secluded vallies among the surrounding mountains more beautiful than Cashmere itself. He did not admire the Dal, or celebrated lake, to the North East of the Capital with its islets, nor the sloping plain be- nd it on which was the famous Garden of She- the time of the Mogul Emperors. The s now contains extensive marshes, and paid to cultivation. No soil, how- productive when duly tilled and ng di sustenance for a l the fruits of Europe and Asia them actually do grow Having the seasons of Persia han India, this valley is subject gree to the periodical Rains. cribed by all travellers as de- till healthy in spite of the mise- people have fallen. 200,000 ve been driven from this coun- st ten years by the rapacious ty- ks. I shall confine my attention er of this paper to such original in- I have been able to obtain concern- material, the manufacture and sale of Cashmere Shawls. I incline to believe that the history of the Shawl goat in its native mountains is still very imperfectly known.

The great Mart for the Wool, however, is at Kilghet, which is said to be a dependancy of Ludak and situated twenty days journey from the northern boundary of Cashmere. There are two kinds of it, that which can be readily dyed is white: the other sort is of an ashy colour, which being with difficulty changed or at least improved by Art, is generally woven of its natural hue. About two pounds of either are obtained from a single goat once a year. After the down has been carefully separated from the hairs it is repeatedly washed with Rice starch. This process is reckoned important and it is to the quality of the water of their valley that the Cashmerians attribute the peculiar and inimitable fineness of the fabrics produced there.

At Kilghet the best raw wool is sold for about one rupee a pound. By the preparation and washing referred to it loses one half, and the remainder being spun, three rupees weight of the thread is considered worth one Rupee.

Shawls are made of various forms, size, and borders, which are wrought separately, with the view of adopting them to the different markets. Those sent to Turkey used to be of the softest and most delicate texture. Besides the ordinary kind of an oblong or square shape, many articles of Dress are manufactured from the same material. Such as striped pieces, flowered and plain, Stockings, Gloves and the Waistbands called Shumla. Carpets and Counterpanes are fabricated of the hair or coarser part of the wool. From short sighted measures and a variety of causes, among which the destruction of the Janissaries, who dressed much in shawls, the loss of royalty in Cabul, and the ruined finances of Lucknow are adduced, it is certain that the demand for this elegant commodity has greatly declined of late years. Under the Mogul Emperors, Cashmere found work for 30,000 Shawl looms. In the time of the Afghan Kings the number decreased to 18,000. There are now no more than 6,000 employed. I should attribute little of this dimunition to the sale of English Imitations among the Asiatic Nations. When these counterfeits first appeared, the pretty patterns and brilliancy of the colours took the fancy of some, but their great inferiority in the softness and warmth characteristic of the genuine goods, soon caused the new articles to be neglected. I lately saw a camel load of them put up at outcry in Delhi, when scarcely a Native would bid for one. The very lowness of the price no doubt tends to put things out of fashion which serve more for ornament than use.

The average value of Shawls exported from Cashmere amounts aunually to 1,8000,000 Rupees. Runjeet Singh takes two thirds in kind as part of the gross revenue of the Province, which is about 25 lacs a year. His Highness is said to sell three fourths of what he thus receives and to keep the remainder for his own Court. Of the rest disposed of by him and left for sale in the valley, seven lacs worth go to Bombay and Western India: three to Hindooston, chiefly Oude: half a lac cash to Calcutta, Caubul, Herat and Balk, whence some pass on to neighbouring countries. I am enabled to subjoin a curious calculation of the successive exactions from Cashmere to Bombay inclusive, which magnify the price of Shawls.

Actual cost for materials and labour in making a pair of Red Shawls,

Four Furrukabad seers of Wool, Fd. Rs.	12	8	
Cleaning, Washing, and Spinning, ditto,	50		
Dyeing,	11		
Wages to Weavers,	264	6	
Total Fd. Rs.	337	14	

Duties on the same.

On Sale and Importation to Cashmere,	3	14	
On the Thread,	8	4	
While the Fabric is in the Loom,	125		
Fees to Chowdries, Brokers, Assessors, &c.	35		
Total amount of duties in Cashmere.	162	2	
Duties from Cashmere to Amritsir,	12	6	
From Amritsir to Bombay,	3	3½	
At Bombay,	70		
Total from Amritsir to Bombay, Fd. Rs.	85	12½	
Total from Kilghet to Bombay, 162 & 85 12½	247	12½	
Prime Cost,	337	10	
Proportion of Carriage,		12	
Insurance,	21		
Total Cost,	6	7	2½

A pair of such Shawls might sell for 500 at Amritsir and in Bombay for 900 Rupees. The amount of the imports and the sums levied by each Government will appear more in relief if stated as they affect a Camel load in its progress. It consists of 14½ Cutcha maunds, and contains on an average 2000 shawls, of different kinds, valued on reaching Bombay at 28,500 Furrakabad Rupees.

The Government of Lahore exacts Furuckabad Rs.	1564	6	
Patialah,	61		
Bikeneer,	43		
Joudpore,	121	4	
Bhownuggur,	20		
Total levied by Native Princes,	1869		
Bombay, (10 per Cent ad valorem,)	2850		

Nothing can be so injudicious as the vexatious attacks on the Manufacture in its very cradle, but the Native Princes are moderate indeed when compared with the British Government, which, without affording the trade any protection exacts upwards of a third more than all of them collectively.—*Delhi Gazette, May,* 11.

TRANSLATION OF AN EXTRACT FROM THE BHAWULPORE AKBAR.

A merchant, an inhabitant of Buohwulpore, who, during a period of 52 years had traded in Russia and other European countries, having returned to his native land, was summoned before Nuwaub Bhuowul Khan, to whom he shewed a copper vase bearing on it a representation of the Emperor of Russia stamped in silver, with an inscription in the Russian language resembling English numerical figures.—He stated in reply to the question put to him, that a king named *Michola Papalonitch* now wears the crown of Russia and resides in the capital of that country which is called *Peterpoor*.—"That king" added he "is about 25 years of age and has "an elder brother. I also, according to the custom "of that country, had a silver tray made of the value "of 100 Rupees, and having placed in it a loaf of "wheaten bread sprinkled over with salt, presented "it to the king, when I was admitted to an audience, "and in return he was graciously pleased to bestow "on me the vase abovementioned.—There are only "5 or 6 Hindoo merchants in that city, who have "come from neighbouring kingdoms.—There are no "other Hindoos in Peterpoor, but the mass of the "population are Christians.—The king however "does not prevent such as profess other religions "from observing their own forms of worship, and all "merchants of whatever religion are permitted to "take up their abode and trade in that city. All the "inhabitants wear hats, cloth coats and pellisses.—"The king occasionally, when so disposed, goes out "hunting, he likewise visits the different parts of "his country every now and then, and administers "justice in person with much impartiality—This "country is occasionally, it is true, visited by plun- "dering parties, but there are in it no robbers who "follow thieving as a profession.—The inhabitants "do not in general wear beards or mustachios, there "are a few only who have them—The army is said "to consist of 2,000,000 men, but I have never seen "them all assembled at the same time.—There is "but a small proportion of cavalry in the Russian "army, infantry constituting the greater part of it— "There are no elephants used in that country, al- "though I have seen a great many which have been "sent as presents by foreign chiefs, and which are "kept by the king as curiosities. Ambassadors con- "stantly come and go, and scarcely a month passed "that I did not hear of the arrival of some one or "other from foreign courts who brought curious pre- "sents to the King. A few of the plants and trees "of this country are to be seen in Russia but the "greater proportion of our trees are not meet with— "They have no mangoe or Rajare or cocoa nut "trees, but they have plenty of grapes and other "fruits, and many different kinds are im- "ported from distant countries—The wheat of Rus- "sia is very large in the grain—The king frequent- "ly visits the bazar accompanied by 7 or 8 footmen, "he never carries a large retinue along with him— "The soldiers have lands granted them for their "maintenance—Each house is bound to furnish a "recruit for the army of from 15 to 20 years of age, "and when the soldiers become infirm they are per- "mitted to retire to their homes."——

The merchant likewise stated that he had returned home through Iran and Mushed, and that the Russian army was than moving towards Heirat—That Yar Mohummed Khan the Vizeer of Shah Kameran had been seized and imprisoned by Abbas Meerza and that Kameran will it is said, pay several lacks of rupees to effect the release of his Vizeer—He added that the Shah was in a state of great alarm and that the whole way from Candahur to Caubul and Khorassan the reported approach of the Russians and Persians had spread a universal panic.

Nuwaub Bhuowul Khan after hearing the narration of the merchant, shewed the vase and picture of the king of Russia to Mr. Graham, asked him for an explanation of the letters which were inscribed on it, but was informed by that Gentleman that he was unable to decypher them as they were in the Russian character.

The Nuwaub then allowed the merchant to take leave, telling him that he would take an early opportunity of hearing what he had to say about Bokhara, Balkh and other countries.—*Ibd. May 5th,* 1833.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

From an Essay on Prison Discipline, in the Hobart Town Almanack for 1833, *now preparing for publication.*

If the seeds of an 'insurgent spirit' were sown in the human breast by severe or protracted punishment, the philanthropist or the influence of the external moral world, when the prisoner was at last set at liberty, would have material to work upon—some vigour of mind which by proper training might be directed to an innocent if not a useful purpose. But passion in these cases is almost invariably found to have given place to callousness. A soil, though barren or even rampant with weeds, so long as it preserves the essentials of vegetation, culture, or the infusion of some rectifying ingredient to rouse the dormant principle, will always bring it up to the fertile state. But when exhaustion or injudicious husbandry has robbed it of its vivifying nature—has reduced it to a *caput mortuum*, as it is called, what act can then reclaim it? A morbid, sickening sort of indifference (we speak of England) distempers the long punished convict. Though liberated at last, the objects round him have lost their hue—life itself is without its relish. If he reflect at all, he may then be supposed to con over in his mind the series of hardships he has endured from the day of his apprehension, and, what may appear to him, the harsh conduct of several persons in authority, whose duty it has been to inflict them. Passing over the original cause—forgetting the injury which he himself first perpetrated on society, with a jaundiced eye he will look upon all men as bad alike, and seeking merely to gratify his desires; now also reduced to the lowest level of the sensual appetites, he will renew his depredations to the right aad left with apathetic indifference of the very worst catastrophe that can overtake him.

The effect is the same, nay worse than our author would deduce from the severe system, but so far from being produced by an 'insurgent spirit,' it is the consequence of a total destruction of spirit altogether. The more severely the wretched convict is punished, and the longer he is confined, the more necessary does it become to confine him still longer; for every day makes him more and more unfit to be set at large—the less likely is he rendered to reform and become an honest member of society. We bring ourselves into a distressing dilemma by arriving at this conclusion. Is it then the case that while we have been endeavouring to punish offenders and to check crime, we have been actually strengthening and extending the means of its propagation? We fear the answer must be in the affirmative. In all parts of the world, where- ver punishments have been most severe, there cri- mes have been most numerous and of the darkest stain. At Macquarie harbour, where the disteine of the convict is of a very severe kind, instances have occurred in which men have committed murder with no other intention than to be brought up to Hobart town for trial and to be executed! In the prison called the *Bagna* at Toulon, where the restraints and deprivations are described as still more terrible, murders, or attempts at murder, with a similar object in view, occur almost weekly. Yet the miserable convict on the very eve of his dreadful deed will joke and laugh and dance and sing, though loaded with chains, as if indifferent to his wretched, his hopeless state. Does his spirit rise then above his fate, that he seems thus joyous in misery? Alas! No, he has no spirit to be sensible of joy as it exists in the natural breast. His ebulliton is but empty froth produced from the very dregs of debasement. Neither his joke nor his dance nor his song, bears the smallest resemblance to that of innocent life. It is an empty sound—a mere animal expression, more void of feeling than the low of the ox or the rear of the hungry lion.

But the severe system blunts as well as the mental energies. has experienced a long series of undergoes every successive inflic and less pain and repugnanc twenty lashes upon the back of a man for the first time, taken from the midst of society, will be felt much more acutely, than the same number on him who is technically termed an old offender or a desperate character—justly called desperate, for he is first overwhelmed with despair and then becomes indifferent to future results. When flogging was more common in the army than it is now, was it ever followed by the reform of the drunken or disorderly character? It is not because the man who for the first time falls into error and is punished cries out at every lash, that he has less courage or fortitude than the other, but because he actually suffers much more, because his feelings are more acute. In the one it is collousness, in the other sensibility. The former indeed has comparatively no feelings left either of courage or shame—and this betrays itself very broadly if ever he gets into battle, where his inertness makes him drag or skulk behind, or perhaps occupy himself in plundering the wounded, while the other, whose spirit is alive, is speedily fired with all the ardour of the day, and pants for victory.—*Hobart Town Courier, Dec.* 21.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Feb. 14.

5. Naval and Military Sinecures and Pensions. Mr. Hume raised a discussion on this subject on Thursday. He had on a former occasion complained of the King's Speech for omitting to mention the distresses of the country, or to hold out any hopes of a reduction of taxation. The measures which were recommended to be used towards Ireland also formed a subject of complaint; but as Ministers, by their motion of Tuesday night on Irish Church affairs, had agreeably disappointed him, so he trusted that he should find them ready to meet his views on the subject of economy and the abolition of sinecures. He was induced to bring forward his motion, without waiting for the Estimates for the year, because the sinecure appointment of the Governorship of Berwick had been filled up since the meeting of Parliament. The Governorship of Londonderry had been filled up during the past year. A Lieutenant-Governor of the Tower had also been appointed since the last session.

Now, such appointments must be prevented, if that reduction of expenditure which the country required, was to take place. What was the state of the finances of the country? On the 5th of July last, there was a balance of 1,240,000*l.* of expenditure beyond the receipts. That fact, in the eighteenth year of peace, was one which would make every body—every man of sense—agree with him in saying, did not show a good state of finances. According to the statement which Lord Althorp made at the end of the last session of Parliament, he anticipated that in the year ending on the 5th of April next, there would be a surplus of 773,000*l.* He hoped that Lord Althorp's anticipations would prove correct, but no one could be sure that they would. However, supposing that they were then deducting that surplus from the deficiency of last year, it would leave a deficiency on the two years' accounts of only 476,000*l.*; so that the people might see, that if they wished to avoid an increase of loans, they must have new taxes in order to meet that deficiency. What, then, ought the House to do? They must look on every side, for the purpose of discovering the means of reducing the expenditure, in order that they might avoid both new loans and new taxes.

Almost every numerous constituency in England (except those of the two Universities, which he knew were Conservative) had called loudly for economy. He read a paper, which he had treasured up for the proper occasion to produce it, and which was a return to the House of Commons in 1816, and signed "H. Goulburn."

This document stated, that the Honourable H. C. Wyndham, the Secretary and Clerk of Enrolments in Jamaica, received for that office a sum of 4,500*l.* a year; that he had been in possession of it since 1763, and during the whole of that time had resided in England. On the whole, that gentleman had received a sum of 238,000*l.* of the public money for a sinecure office. The next person mentioned in the paper was the Honourable Percy Windham; who had received from another sinecure office the sum of 334,000*l.* There were four other sinecures mentioned in the same paper, amounting in the whole to 1,062,000*l.* which seven individuals had received, in a course of years, from the public money. Calculating interest and compound interest on the sums paid to these individuals, they would appear enormous: and the sum would be more formidable when it was recollected, that while the country had interest to pay on money borrowed, every farthing expended that was not merited, was so much in reduction of the means of paying the interest of our debt.

One great good had been gained by getteng the Tories out of the saddle,—the people had got behind the curtain the mystery of these places and ecures could be kept ed the House of the reports of Committee in 1809-10, and of resolution in 1810, by which t ed to do away with sinecures by deputy. He said, it was that Lord Althorp had evince tion to concur in the principle stating his intention to bring in sinecures in the Church—to re who had done no duty for th ears. It was that naval and military p s were granted onl to old and meritorious officers—

But in a list which he held in his hand, the aggregate amount of which was 33,000*l.* there was one of 175*l.* to the Governor of Dartmouth, which was held at one time by a Mr. Holdsworth, a civilian, and who, on the motion of a right honourable member, was removed on that ground.

He feared that sinecure appointments were sometimes given to unworthy men—

Who was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Tower in the room of General Loftus? Undoubtedly some officer of long standing, who had done great service to his country?—It was the Earl Munster? Good God! Could any thing b ed to prove that such a plan That nobleman was now G tle, which and